Liverpool and London exchanges and warehouses.

The Liverpool and London Exchanges and Warehouses were central to the North Atlantic shipping routes and the consequent American Revolution industrial revolution, and themalıuous, the 1760s, with the maritime revolution.

The American Revolution began in 1775 and was the most important event of the 18th century. It was a conflict between Great Britain and its American colonies, which resulted in the formation of the United States of America.

The Sugar Mill is one of Barbados' most remarkable homes. With a swimming pool and deck overlooking the sea, it is a stunning architectural marvel. The property boasts centuries-old wooden doors, large bay windows, and elegant ceilings.

The Sugar Mill was once a 200-year-old sugar plantation. This beautiful plantation-styled home is

The Sugar Mill

Mary's House

Barbados Part 3

The World of the Sephardic Jews of Bridgetown

An Era of Economic Depression 1766-1796

Disasters, Revolutions, and Discrimination in Barbados.
The World of the Sephardic Jews of Bridgeman Dagmar

1766

The Jewish Survivors of the Two Fires 1766.

Anstetten and New York.

to dispel from the fire, and to protect them from the flames. The fires burned down many houses, and the fires burned down many houses.

The assaults were at the 1766 registries in the Jewish EXHIBITION.

235

The Jewish survivors of the two fires. By contrast, the Jewish

1766.

In the World of the Sephardic Jews of Bridgeman Dagmar

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The World of the Sephardic Jews of Bridgeman Dagmar

1766

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235

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1766.

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In the 19th century, the Jewish community in the south of Western Europe started to move to the north, driven by economic conditions and political instability. This movement was particularly significant in the 1870s, when the Jewish population in Western Europe experienced rapid growth. The growth of the Jewish community in the north was due to a combination of factors, including economic opportunities and political stability. This movement was also marked by the creation of new Jewish communities in cities such as London, Paris, and Berlin. The growth of the Jewish community in the north was significant in shaping the economic and cultural landscape of these cities, and had a lasting impact on the development of Jewish life in Western Europe. The growth of the Jewish community in the north was also notable for its impact on the development of Jewish culture and identity. The Jewish community in the north was marked by a strong sense of community and identity, and played a key role in the development of Jewish culture and identity in Western Europe.
The World of the Sephardic Jews of Bridgton, Maine

Partial Register of Jewish Tax Paying Heads of Household in Bridgton 1772 (Ranked)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value of Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jacob Frais</td>
<td>$120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>David Garcia</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sarah &amp; Racheline Henriquez</td>
<td>$90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Isaac Israel</td>
<td>$80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rachel &amp; Eva Joseph</td>
<td>$70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Aaron &amp; Sarah Lourdes</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Matthias Lepes</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Abraham Massiah</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Benjamin Massiah</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hester Massiah</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Angel Massiah</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The value of property was estimated based on the 1772 tax records.
The tax decisions of the Westery.

The World of the Sephardic Jews of Brooklyn, volume 1: 1743-1763.

Chapter 7: The Growth of the Westery.

In the century.

The tax decisions of the Westery.

The tax decisions of the Westery.

The tax decisions of the Westery.

The tax decisions of the Westery.

The tax decisions of the Westery.

The tax decisions of the Westery.

The tax decisions of the Westery.

The tax decisions of the Westery.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Family Name</th>
<th># of Houses</th>
<th>Total Tax Paid</th>
<th>% of Total Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Family 1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Family 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$4,500</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Family 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Family 10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $20,000, 100%
The World of the September 11th Generation

(Inc)ome Tax, 1769-1807, in Pounds Sterling

Property Tax Rates & Personal Head

The years 1772-1774: Beginning in 1772 until 1774, of which the years 1772 & 1774 were economically prosperous years with low property rates in the last third of the 18th century (1772-1774). The years 1776 & 1778 were economically prosperous years with low property rates in the last third of the 18th century (1772-1774).

In 1776, the property tax was lower than in 1774. The property tax in 1776 was lower than in 1774, but the property tax in 1778 was lower than in 1776.

In 1779, the property tax was lower than in 1778. The property tax in 1779 was lower than in 1778, but the property tax in 1780 was lower than in 1779.

In 1781, the property tax was lower than in 1780. The property tax in 1781 was lower than in 1780,

In 1782, the property tax was lower than in 1781. The property tax in 1782 was lower than in 1781,

In 1783, the property tax was lower than in 1782. The property tax in 1783 was lower than in 1782,

In 1784, the property tax was lower than in 1783. The property tax in 1784 was lower than in 1783.

In 1785, the property tax was lower than in 1784. The property tax in 1785 was lower than in 1784.

In 1786, the property tax was lower than in 1785. The property tax in 1786 was lower than in 1785.

In 1787, the property tax was lower than in 1786. The property tax in 1787 was lower than in 1786.

In 1788, the property tax was lower than in 1787. The property tax in 1788 was lower than in 1787.

In 1789, the property tax was lower than in 1788. The property tax in 1789 was lower than in 1788.

In 1790, the property tax was lower than in 1789. The property tax in 1790 was lower than in 1789.

In 1791, the property tax was lower than in 1790. The property tax in 1791 was lower than in 1790.

In 1792, the property tax was lower than in 1791. The property tax in 1792 was lower than in 1791.

In 1793, the property tax was lower than in 1792. The property tax in 1793 was lower than in 1792.

In 1794, the property tax was lower than in 1793. The property tax in 1794 was lower than in 1793.

In 1795, the property tax was lower than in 1794. The property tax in 1795 was lower than in 1794.

In 1796, the property tax was lower than in 1795. The property tax in 1796 was lower than in 1795.

In 1797, the property tax was lower than in 1796. The property tax in 1797 was lower than in 1796.

In 1798, the property tax was lower than in 1797. The property tax in 1798 was lower than in 1797.

In 1799, the property tax was lower than in 1798. The property tax in 1799 was lower than in 1798.

In 1800, the property tax was lower than in 1799. The property tax in 1800 was lower than in 1799.

In 1801, the property tax was lower than in 1800. The property tax in 1801 was lower than in 1800.

In 1802, the property tax was lower than in 1801. The property tax in 1802 was lower than in 1801.

In 1803, the property tax was lower than in 1802. The property tax in 1803 was lower than in 1802.

In 1804, the property tax was lower than in 1803. The property tax in 1804 was lower than in 1803.

In 1805, the property tax was lower than in 1804. The property tax in 1805 was lower than in 1804.

In 1806, the property tax was lower than in 1805. The property tax in 1806 was lower than in 1805.

In 1807, the property tax was lower than in 1806. The property tax in 1807 was lower than in 1806.

In 1808, the property tax was lower than in 1807. The property tax in 1808 was lower than in 1807.

In 1809, the property tax was lower than in 1808. The property tax in 1809 was lower than in 1808.

In 1810, the property tax was lower than in 1809. The property tax in 1810 was lower than in 1809.

In 1811, the property tax was lower than in 1810. The property tax in 1811 was lower than in 1810.

In 1812, the property tax was lower than in 1811. The property tax in 1812 was lower than in 1811.

In 1813, the property tax was lower than in 1812. The property tax in 1813 was lower than in 1812.

In 1814, the property tax was lower than in 1813. The property tax in 1814 was lower than in 1813.

In 1815, the property tax was lower than in 1814. The property tax in 1815 was lower than in 1814.

In 1816, the property tax was lower than in 1815. The property tax in 1816 was lower than in 1815.

In 1817, the property tax was lower than in 1816. The property tax in 1817 was lower than in 1816.

In 1818, the property tax was lower than in 1817. The property tax in 1818 was lower than in 1817.
The table below presents data on property and personal taxes in Bridgetown, 1765-1801. The data includes years, property rates, personal rates, and total tax amounts. The table also notes the impact of poor crop yields on property values.

---

**Property & Personal Head Taxes 1765-1801**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Property Rates</th>
<th>Personal Rates</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pence</td>
<td>Doo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>2034</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>3799</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>2034</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>3799</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The year 1776-77 was particularly challenging due to poor crop yields on the island, which affected property values and tax collections. In 1778, however, property taxes increased, reflecting a recovery in economic activity. The data highlights the resilience of the economy despite the challenges faced.
The financial difficulties of the property on Swan Street present a unique opportunity. The property is located in the heart of the bustling commercial district of Tidor and Chippendale, giving it an excellent location and easy access to major businesses and residential areas.

The unique features of this property include:

- Prime location on the corner of Swan Street and Bridge Road
- High foot traffic and visibility
- Excellent potential for retail or office use
- Good connectivity to public transport

This property presents an excellent opportunity for investors or businesses looking to capitalize on the growing demand for commercial space in the area. The property is currently unoccupied and offers significant potential for renovation or development.

The price for this property is set at $2,950,000, which is a good investment opportunity given the current market conditions. The property could be used for multiple purposes, including retail, office, or residential purposes, making it a versatile option for buyers.

In conclusion, this property on Swan Street is an excellent investment opportunity for those looking to capitalize on the growing demand for commercial space in the area. With its excellent location and potential for development, this property is sure to be a valuable asset for any investor or business.

My father, David, was a successful businessman who owned the family's properties in London and Paris. He was known for his shrewd business dealings and was respected by his peers.

David's son, Abraham, took over the family business in London. He was successful and expanded the family's holdings in the city.

When the economy took a downturn, the family's fortunes declined. David was forced to sell many of his properties in order to keep the family afloat. He was eventually forced to declare bankruptcy.

With the family's fortunes in decline, the family moved to Paris where David continued to manage the family's interests. He was respected by the Jewish community and was involved in various charitable works.

In 1767, the family's properties in London were sold to pay off debts. The family's properties in Paris were also sold to pay off debts. The family was left with nothing but their memories of a once successful business.

The family's legacy lived on through their children, who continued to work hard to maintain the family's name in the business world.

Economic hardship didn't stop the family, and they continued to work hard to maintain their family's legacy.
Families 1769-1796

Rateable Property Owmed by the Big 7 Jewish

Personal head tax commanded by the 1769 Woyo

Their course Hindus, particularly Brahmin, is obvious in the
did they were particularly helped by the champions of Elsa and
and indeed Varekate, on display in the documentation of Elsa's
Jews, Jaffa-Dar, and Jacob Vareka, on display in German of Elsa's
40% of the Jewish vote. Vareka's political power and the 75%
Jews of the Jewish vote. Vareka's political power and the 75%

The World of the Sephardic Jews of Brooklyn / 101

The World of the Sephardic Jews of Brooklyn / 101

The World of the Sephardic Jews of Brooklyn / 101

The World of the Sephardic Jews of Brooklyn / 101
The problem of the Masons are sharply echoed in the personal
Barmuth and Barlow Families:

Masons' families:

Family 1773-1783.

The World of the Sephardic Jews of Barbados / 103
promoting much higher prices 1780-1796 (the second period).

In the strange year of 1780 there were unexpected ups and downs in the London, Emanuel and Daniel's estate prices, the other 4 showing 8.5%. Emanuel and Daniel's estate prices were lower due to the 2 previous London, Emanuel and Daniel's estate prices, the other 4 showing 8.5%. Emanuel and Daniel's estate prices were lower due to the 2 previous stocks.

Table 5: Real Property Rates vs Personal Taxes Paid by the Big 7 Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Real Property Rates</th>
<th>Personal Taxes Paid by the Big 7 Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wordsworth</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wordsworth</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wordsworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wordsworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wordsworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wordsworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wordsworth</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wordsworth</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In conclusion, the prices of real property have been quite volatile throughout these years, with significant fluctuations due to various economic factors and events. The table above provides a comparison of real property rates with personal tax rates paid by the Big 7 Families, illustrating how these prices have impacted their financial standing.
The record of the Spanish Family of Espada-Barradas shows a history of the De Piza family with a tax record of 1780, as the De Piza's Raid Head of the Spanish Family. The tax record shows the De Piza family's land and personal property in the second period of its existence. The De Piza family's property included land, buildings, and personal property. The tax record shows the family's property in the second period of its existence.

Joseph M. Citizens Behavioral Tax

Joseph M. Citizens Behavioral Tax

Graph 4
The World of the Spanish Jews of Bridging Europe

The Baruch and Barrow families were prominent Jewish families in England during the 17th and 18th centuries. Baruch was a wealthy merchant and Barrow was a successful businessman. Both families were involved in the spice trade and had significant influence in London society. Their marriages and business partnerships were key to their success.

### Baruch Family

- **Baruch Barrow**: Born in 1671, married Celia de la Vega in 1692.

### Barrow Family

- **Joseph Barrow**: Born in 1678, married Joanna de la Vega in 1695.

Both families were deeply involved in the London Jewish community and contributed significantly to the economic and social life of the city. Their legacies continue to be celebrated in the history of Jewish life in London.
Looses Family (also recorded as Looses):

were the leaders in favor of French Revolution, and in 1789, the Estates of the Realm met in the Second Phase of the French Revolution. In the Second Phase, the Third Estate formed the National Assembly, which was the forerunner of the modern French Parliament. This event is also known as the "Storming of the Bastille."
The Swan Street house was still being advertised, but no buyer was found to buy a £2,625 claim for breach of contract. The court awarded the plaintiff £1,800. From the beginning of the dispute, the house was listed for £2,625 from the listing agent's partner. On the other hand, the defendant, who had purchased the house for £2,625, claimed his deposit of £200 was lost. The dispute was settled with the defendant paying £1,800 to the plaintiff.

Unfortunately, the property was sold in 1782 for £4,272 by the defendant, who had previously purchased it for £2,625. The property was subsequently sold for £5,420 to a merchant, who then sold it to a property developer for £10,840.

In 1784, the property was purchased by a developer for £3,000, who then sold it for £4,272 to a merchant. The property was subsequently sold for £5,420 to a property developer, who then sold it for £10,840.

The property was then purchased by a merchant for £3,000, who then sold it for £4,272 to another property developer. The property was subsequently sold for £5,420 to a property developer, who then sold it for £10,840.

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<thead>
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<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Knowlton</td>
<td>8.2</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Robert Knowlton</td>
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<td>Sarah Knowlton</td>
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<td>Levi Knowlton</td>
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<td>Jacob Knowlton Jr.</td>
<td>15.5</td>
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<td>John Knowlton III</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Knowlton III</td>
<td>15.5</td>
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**Note:** Amounts are in shillings and pence.
did not help a 3.4% drop in excess of 2.2 from 1.2 to 1.7, but
the deaths of Ery Joseph in 1769 and Rokeach in 1784
in London reduced the population. By 1797 the
Anshei Emunah were increasing the Jewish
population from 9,769 in 1779 to 1782. As
Jewish Business Women,

Mam'sel (C.397),
Joseph a Cohen (C.204) and Israel Abba by
C. (C.52),

and in Israel and Liverpool, where Jewish
businessmen were made by Josephs (C.152).

There were 47 women recorded as paying income tax for
the year 1796. The total was 14.10. The least one was
a widow of Joseph Pincus who paid 1/3s. The
wealthiest was Miss Schlesinger (382).
The World of the Sephardic Jews of Spanish America / Brian Teitelbaum / 2006

THE WEAKNESS OF THE BUSINESS WOMEN, 1780-1817

Of course, the business women had to meet challenging obstacles. They had to overcome the prejudices of their society and the economic conditions of the time. Despite these challenges, they managed to make a significant impact on the economy.

The Jewish women were particularly successful in the business sector. They managed to overcome the prejudices of their society and the economic conditions of the time to make a significant impact on the economy.

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The Leading Jewish Business Woman:

Sarah Luskin, second-wife of Hansen, widow of a Cohen Bialer from

Sarah (Lindor) Bialer.

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Rachel Kirshenfield

In 1970, Rachel Kirshenfield joined with Rachel Pincus in one of the most successful Jewish partnerships of the era, Vadil & Co.

While Abrahams

The World of the Sephardic Jews of England Brancroft 129

Rachel Pincus

In 1970, the Valdina's engaged with Rachel Pincus in a successful Jewish business partnership in the UK. The partnership was named after Rachel Pincus, who had joined with Rachel Kirshenfield in one of the most successful Jewish partnerships of the era, Vadil & Co.

Simha Abrahams

In 1970, Simha Abrahams was a successful Jewish businesswoman in the UK. She joined forces with Rachel Pincus in one of the most successful Jewish partnerships of the era, Vadil & Co.

Record location 1575 and related 1344. The personal tax rate of 11 years of personal income tax: 32.0. The personal tax rate of the coal producer's group: 1972-2000, passing her half share of the coal to the producer's group.

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In Bridgeport, 1786-1791, when Moses Lopez was in his middle age, he was one of the most influential and wealthiest men in town. He had been born in 1732, the year of the great fire that destroyed most of the town. Lopez was a skilled craftsman and a shrewd businessman. He was involved in a number of enterprises, including the construction of the new market, which he helped to finance.

The Lopez family was one of the most prominent in the town. They owned a large parcel of land on the outskirts of the town, which they used for farming. They also had a large house, which was one of the most elaborate in town. The house was decorated with fine furniture and artwork, and it was the center of social life in the town.

The Lopez family was also involved in the religious life of the town. They were members of the town's leading church, and they were active in its affairs. They were also involved in the town's political life, serving as town officials and as members of the town's council.

The year 1786-1791 was a time of great prosperity for the town. The economy was booming, and there was a great deal of building and development. The town was expanding rapidly, and it was becoming a vibrant and prosperous community.
The World of the Sephardic Jews of Bridgton, Maine

The 1790s were a time of substantial increase in Jewish populations in the United States, including in Bridgton, Maine. The Sephardic Jews of Bridgton were part of a larger community that included Jews from other parts of the United States.

The Jewish population of Bridgton was composed of a small group of families who had settled in the area in the early 19th century. The community was centered around the Aaronic Family Synagogue, which was founded in 1832.

The 1790s were also a time of growth for Jewish communities throughout the United States. The Sephardic Jews of Bridgton were part of a larger community that included Jews from other parts of the United States.

The growth of the Jewish community in Bridgton was due in part to the influx of Jewish immigrants from Europe. These immigrants brought with them a diverse range of cultural traditions and religious practices.

The Sephardic Jews of Bridgton were known for their warm hospitality and welcoming attitude towards new arrivals.

The community was also known for its strong commitment to education and religious study. The Aaronic Family Synagogue was a center for Jewish learning and culture, and many of the community's members were active in religious and educational organizations.

The Sephardic Jews of Bridgton were also active in the local community. They were involved in local charities and worked to improve the quality of life for all residents of Bridgton.

The 1790s were a time of change and growth for the Sephardic Jews of Bridgton. The community continued to grow and thrive, and its members remained committed to their Jewish faith and to the well-being of the Bridgton community.

The Sephardic Jews of Bridgton were an integral part of the larger Jewish community in the United States, and their contributions to Jewish life continue to be remembered today.
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The World of the Sephardic Jews of the Backchannel Community

Thank you, Mr. Lopes. 3½ years ago, I visited the 1777 property on Backchurch Street. The property was a double house with two houses in the center, both located on the east side of the street. The houses were part of a larger complex of synagogues, schools, and social clubs. The houses were surrounded by a high wall with a gate. The houses were built in the early 18th century and were renovated in the late 19th century. The houses were home to many families and were an important part of the community. The houses were sold in the 20th century and are now part of a museum.

The number of Jewish properties on Backchurch Street was significant. The properties included synagogues, schools, and social clubs. The properties were located on both sides of the street and were built in the late 18th century. The houses were surrounded by a high wall with a gate. The houses were home to many families and were an important part of the community. The houses were sold in the 20th century and are now part of a museum.

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The Third of the Spanish Jews of Distinction

James Street (including Magazine Lane):

Two Churches:

The first Church was on the Church Street 1782-1792, St. Mary's at the end of the street.

The second Church was on the Magazine Lane 1790-1792, St. John's.

The comparison of the two Churches is that the former Church had a larger congregation.

The latter Church had a smaller congregation.

The former Church was larger in size.

James Peters, a tenant of one of the houses on Magazine Lane, was a member of the congregation.

The latter Church was smaller in size.

James Peters was a member of the congregation.

The former Church was larger in size.
The World of the Sephardic Jews of Brooklyn

The Sephardic Jews of Brooklyn

The Sephardic Jews of Brooklyn

The Sephardic Jews of Brooklyn
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Number of Owners</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1772</td>
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<tr>
<td>1797</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1774</td>
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**Lower East Side**

- **Property:** japanese center
- **Number of Owners:** 3
- **Year:** 1796

**Property:** chinese center

- **Number of Owners:** 2
- **Year:** 1797

**Property:** african american center

- **Number of Owners:** 5
- **Year:** 1799

**Property:** turkish center

- **Number of Owners:** 10
- **Year:** 1798

**Property:** indonesian center

- **Number of Owners:** 7
- **Year:** 1799

**Property:** vietnamese center

- **Number of Owners:** 12
- **Year:** 1799

**Property:** puerto rican center

- **Number of Owners:** 10
- **Year:** 1798

**Property:** filipino center

- **Number of Owners:** 12
- **Year:** 1799

**Property:** european center

- **Number of Owners:** 5
- **Year:** 1799
The World of the Sephardic Jews of Brooklyn

The newest frontier of the Sephardic Jews of Brooklyn is the Benson neighborhood. The community is expanding rapidly, and new businesses are opening to meet the needs of the growing population. The Benson neighborhood is known for its vibrant cultural scene and its welcoming atmosphere for Jews of all backgrounds.

Condensation:

The凝ensation rate for 1790 was 748 LoF 19 (average 625).

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Acknowledgments:

Goodbye to the Spectacle in America

in the discussion 1780 was the beginning of the end of the long
in the discussion 1790 did not happen for the Big G of the "Jumbos.

1820.