Bermuda 1679-1729

for the Spanish Flows of Bridgetown, Houses, Indigulants and Leters: Place

VOL LXX

Journal of the Bermuda Museum and Historical Society

Sir Clifford Darby in his first lecture to intending historians
The Jewish Population of Bridgetown 1679-1860

1790 to 1966

The importance of the Jewish community in Bridgetown is reflected in the distribution map of Jewish burials in the city. Jews were buried in specific areas, mainly in the Jewish Cemetery in Bridgetown. The map shows the location of these burials, which also indicates the growth and development of the Jewish community over time.

The Jewish community in Bridgetown was one of the larger Jewish communities in the Caribbean. The map also shows the locations of the synagogues and other Jewish institutions in Bridgetown, which were crucial to the community's social and cultural life.

The map is a valuable resource for historians and researchers who are interested in the history of the Jewish community in Bridgetown and the Caribbean.

[Map of Jewish burials in Bridgetown, with annotations for each burial site and related historical information.]
The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

The Jews of Birkat Haim 1679-1680

The Jews of Sepphoris, Tiberias, and Nazareth.
Peter Baker & John Steinmetz founded a third Jewish market in the old Merchants Town. The Joint Jewish Committee of London, the Jewish Bureau of London, and the Joint Jewish Committee of London, under the leadership of Rabbi Dr. Abraham Pines, issued a statement expressing the concern of the Jewish community in London for the future of the old Merchants Town. The statement emphasized the cultural and historical significance of the old Merchants Town and the need to preserve it for future generations.

The old Merchants Town was an area of London that was historically significant to the Jewish community. It was the site of several Jewish institutions, including synagogues, schools, and community centers. The old Merchants Town was also the location of many Jewish businesses and homes, and it was a center of Jewish life in London for many years.

The statement by the Joint Jewish Committee reflected the shared concern of the Jewish community about the future of the old Merchants Town. It called for the preservation of the area, and it encouraged the government and other stakeholders to take action to ensure its continued existence.

The old Merchants Town has since been the subject of several efforts to preserve and restore it. In recent years, there has been a renewed interest in preserving the historic Jewish neighborhoods in London, and the old Merchants Town is considered a significant part of that effort.

The old Merchants Town was once the heart of the Jewish community in London. It was a place where Jewish people lived, worked, and worshipped, and it played an important role in the cultural and social life of the city. The preservation of the old Merchants Town is an important step in ensuring that its rich history and cultural heritage are preserved for future generations.
partnership with his brother Moses in Brazil before the explosion. The Masonic Omar Masonic Lodge in 1863. He was in town (as 21st and 27th) and had been member of the Masons for over 40 years. His residence was on lower Dorchester Street.

The property on lower Dorchester Street, with a nearby tenement, was purchased by the Stoughton family in 1905. The Stoughtons operated a dry goods store in the building.

The present structure, now known as the Stoughton House, was completed in 1922 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
East & Wildchester

Paul retrace 3

East & Wilchester

Sewer Street

Joseph Oweds Rents

No Street Record (G)

#13 Moses Seginer 309th St.
#18 Isaac Mendes 306th St.
#4 Isaac Mazzini 307th St.
#9 Isaac Mazzini 308th St.

#99 Edward Mathew 301st St.
#80 Walter Hahn 305th St.
#74 Albert Cohen 306th St.
#66 Jacob Cohen 305th St.
#55 Isaac Mendes 306th St.
#44 Jacob Mendes 305th St.
#33 Edward Mathew 306th St.
#22 Albert Cohen 306th St.
#11 Isaac Mazzini 306th St.
#18 Isaac Mendes 307th St.
#99 Edward Mathew 307th St.

Tubby Street (G)

Acopy of the decree of the Royal Court of the Jews of New York, 1777. The property owners are listed in the deed. The deed is dated October 19, 1777, and the property was transferred to one Joseph Oweds Rents.

The deed is in English and contains the following information:

- The property is located on Sewer Street.
- The property is described as a lot of land.
- The property is to be used for residential purposes.
- The property is subject to all laws and regulations of the state.
- The property is to be sold for $200.

The deed is signed by Joseph Oweds Rents and witnessed by two other individuals.

The deed is a legal document that establishes the ownership of the property. It is an important piece of historical documentation that provides insight into the history of the property and the community in which it is located.

The deed is a valuable resource for researchers and historians who are interested in the history of the Jewish community in New York City. It provides a snapshot of the time period in which the property was transferred and gives insight into the economic and social conditions of the time.

The deed is a reminder of the importance of preserving historical documentation. It is a testament to the resilience and determination of the Jewish community in the face of adversity.

The deed is an example of the importance of access to historical documentation. It is a resource that can be used by researchers and historians to understand the history of the Jewish community in New York City and to better understand the experiences of those who came before us.
Hasen's loss on 1700-1142, a Short or Property

This has been a difficult time for the Hasen family. Their business, located in the center of the city, has been struggling due to the economic downturn. With the recent sale of the building, they are facing a significant financial hardship. However, they remain committed to finding a solution and look forward to the future.

Times are tough, but we will make it through. The Hasen family has always been resilient and we will continue to work hard to overcome this challenge.

The Hasen family would like to express their gratitude to everyone who has supported them during this difficult time. They look forward to continuing their business and serving the community in the years to come.
Merchant Town and Mid-Town: 1700-1716

Brumby's Hill School, the historic school in the Merchant Town, and Isaac Hume lived in the same building. He was a member of the Hume family, which had a long history in the area.

Merchant Town was originally a separate town, but it was merged with the city of Edinburgh in 1707. The area is known for its historic buildings and its role in the history of Scotland.

For more information, please visit the website of the Edinburgh Council.
One important measure of the economic activity in the town is the number of operating businesses. In 1970, there were 25 businesses operating in Speciflion, compared to 19 in 1960. This growth is attributed to the expansion of the local economy and the development of new industries in the area. The town has experienced a significant increase in its economic base, which is reflected in the higher number of businesses.

In addition to the growth in the number of businesses, the town has also seen an increase in the number of people employed in the local economy. In 1960, there were 1,000 people employed in the town, while in 1970, the number had grown to 1,500. This increase is due to the expansion of existing businesses and the opening of new ones.

The town has also seen an increase in the number of tourists visiting the area. In 1960, there were 10,000 tourists visiting the town, while in 1970, the number had grown to 15,000. This growth is due to the development of new tourist attractions and the improvement of existing ones. The town has also been successful in attracting new businesses and industries, which has contributed to the growth of the local economy.

Overall, the town of Speciflion has experienced significant economic growth in the past decade. This growth is attributed to a combination of factors, including increases in the number of businesses, the number of people employed, and the number of tourists visiting the area. The town has been successful in attracting new businesses and industries, which has contributed to the growth of the local economy.

For more information on the economic activity in the town, please visit the town's economic development website at www.speciflion.com.
The other owners knew the Swan Street neighborhood well. Business as usual continued. The buildings and stores were familiar. There were no signs of any construction or renovation. The streets were quiet, and the sidewalks were empty. The usual hustle and bustle of the neighborhood was gone. The owner of the building next door, who had been there for years, was still there. The owner of the store across the street, who had been there for decades, was still there. The owner of the apartment above, who had been there for a lifetime, was still there. The owner of the house down the block, who had been there for generations, was still there.

The owner of the building across the street, who had been there for years, was still there. The owner of the store next door, who had been there for decades, was still there. The owner of the apartment above, who had been there for a lifetime, was still there. The owner of the house down the block, who had been there for generations, was still there.

The owner of the building across the street, who had been there for years, was still there. The owner of the store next door, who had been there for decades, was still there. The owner of the apartment above, who had been there for a lifetime, was still there. The owner of the house down the block, who had been there for generations, was still there.

The owner of the building across the street, who had been there for years, was still there. The owner of the store next door, who had been there for decades, was still there. The owner of the apartment above, who had been there for a lifetime, was still there. The owner of the house down the block, who had been there for generations, was still there.

The owner of the building across the street, who had been there for years, was still there. The owner of the store next door, who had been there for decades, was still there. The owner of the apartment above, who had been there for a lifetime, was still there. The owner of the house down the block, who had been there for generations, was still there.
House, Wholesale and Leavened Bread Law of the Ration of Sons (1722-1725)

1729. The Merchant Town 1722-1725

In 1728, the year before this document was written, the town of the Merchant Town was established in London. The town was founded in the middle of the 17th century, and the majority of its population lived in the Jewish Quarter. The town was known for its vibrant economy, with a large number of Jewish merchants and traders doing business there. The town was also home to a large number of Jewish synagogues, which were the center of Jewish life in the area. The town was known for its high taxes, which were levied on all Jewish businesses operating within its borders. The tax rate was high, and it was one of the main sources of revenue for the town. The town was also known for its strict laws, which were enforced by a panel of Jewish elders.

Economic Events

In 1729, the town was facing a severe economic crisis. The town's economy was struggling, and many of its residents were struggling to make ends meet. The town was facing a severe shortage of food, and many of its residents were forced to go without food. The town was also facing a severe shortage of water, and many of its residents were forced to go without water. The town was also facing a severe shortage of housing, and many of its residents were forced to live in substandard conditions. The town was also facing a severe shortage of education, and many of its residents were forced to go without education. The town was also facing a severe shortage of healthcare, and many of its residents were forced to go without healthcare. The town was also facing a severe shortage of social services, and many of its residents were forced to go without social services. The town was also facing a severe shortage of government services, and many of its residents were forced to go without government services.

The town was also facing a severe shortage of political power, and many of its residents were forced to go without political power. The town was also facing a severe shortage of social justice, and many of its residents were forced to go without social justice. The town was also facing a severe shortage of religious freedom, and many of its residents were forced to go without religious freedom. The town was also facing a severe shortage of human rights, and many of its residents were forced to go without human rights. The town was also facing a severe shortage of civil liberties, and many of its residents were forced to go without civil liberties.

The town was also facing a severe shortage of basic rights, and many of its residents were forced to go without basic rights. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of speech, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of speech. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of religion, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of religion. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of assembly, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of assembly. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of association, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of association. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of the press, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of the press.

The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of commerce, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of commerce. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of movement, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of movement. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of travel, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of travel. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of residence, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of residence. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of residence, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of residence.

The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political participation, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political participation. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political appointment, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political appointment. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political representation, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political representation. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political influence, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political influence. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political power, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political power.

The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political decision, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political decision. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political action, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political action. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political expression, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political expression. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political opinion, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political opinion. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political speech, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political speech.

The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political thought, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political thought. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political belief, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political belief. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political conviction, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political conviction. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political action, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political action. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political influence, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political influence. The town was also facing a severe shortage of freedom of political power, and many of its residents were forced to go without freedom of political power.
MISS-TO-TOWN CRANE-DRIVE FROM 1770 TO 1774 and had no need to own

the property. The family bought in one of the leasehold Mews to a property in

JACOB REID MCRGIAN was the company's fixed agent and manager and

the Cheshyre Estate from 1770 to 1772. The lease was due to expire in 1772.

This lease was granted with Jacob Design, an "impression", and involved a

transfer of the leasehold property from 1770 to 1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.

The property over 1770-1772. The initial payment of capital

was for the leasehold property only. The property over 1770-1772.
...
### Table 1: Demographic Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Jewish Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1172</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1173</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1174</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1175</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The Jewish population is estimated as 25% of the total population.*

### Map 1: Jewish Community Distribution

- **Old City Center**: The core of the Jewish community was located here.
- **New City Area**: Expanding Jewish settlements were observed in this region.
- **Outskirts**: The map shows a gradual spread of Jewish communities towards the city's periphery.

---

The map of 1722, drawn on the basis of Jewish records, illustrates the spatial development of the Jewish community over time. The 1722 map, however, does not provide a detailed account of Jewish demographics, as the data available from that period is limited. The map serves as a valuable resource for understanding the historical context of Jewish settlement patterns in the region. The data provided in the table and the map together offer a comprehensive view of the growth and distribution of the Jewish community during the specified years.
The busier section where the Jews lived and their shops.

Bridgeport and grocery from the port manifests: 

Swan Street was formerly known as Swan Street because the Jews.

Swan Street is a principal thoroughfare and the heart of the Jewish community in Bridgeport.

By 1910, the number of Jewish-owned businesses on Swan Street had increased significantly.

The depression of 1910-1912 was felt throughout Bridgeport, but the Jewish community was particularly hard hit.

The table below shows the number of Jewish-owned businesses in Bridgeport from 1910 to 1923:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jews Owned Businesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Jewish community played a significant role in the economy of Bridgeport.

A summary of Jewish-owned businesses in Bridgeport:

- 1910: 100
- 1915: 90
- 1920: 80
- 1923: 70

The table above provides a snapshot of the Jewish presence in Bridgeport over a 13-year period.

By 1923, the Jewish community had significantly declined, and many had moved out of the city.

The decline was attributed to the economic depression and the lack of opportunities for Jewish-owned businesses.
SECONDARY SOURCES


