

# LAS VESTIMENTAS JUDÍAS DE LOS GITANOS.



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## INTRODUCTION

Philip II in 1585 issued a law against gypsies that it said: “*y que no puedan usar del traje, nombre y lengua de gitanos y gitanas, sino que, pues no lo son de nación, quede perpetuamente este nombre y uso y olvidado.*”

Philip III the pious, who should have been called the **impious**, instead of pious, dictated a pragmatic on June 28, 1619 which among other things ordered:

“*y que no vuelvan ellos **sopena de muerte**, y los quisieren quedar, sea avecindándose en ciudades, villas, y ciudades de estos reinos de mil vecinos arriba y **que no puedan usar del traje** de, nombre y lengua de gitanos y gitanas, sino que, pues no lo son de nación, quede perpetuamente este nombre y uso confundido y olvidad.*”

Likewise, Ferdinand VI, the king of the genocide in 1746 ordered: “*sin el nombre de Gitanos porque ni lo son, **ni deben parecerlo en la lengua, ni en el traje**, obligándoles a contribuir en todas las cargas fiscales.*”

Thus, from 1585 to 1783, all the kings prohibited the wearing of their original dress and the speaking of their language. And these laws remained in force until 1900, because in 1835 George Borrow's book LA BIBLIA EN ESPAÑA Y LOS ZINGALI, tells us

speaks as it was forbidden at that time to speak Caló and to wear its clothes.

We wonder what the problem was, why are they forbidden to wear their original clothes? The truth is that there is no coherent explanation. In the same way that they are forbidden their language, which they called GERINGONZA. The only explanation that I find to all these prohibitions IS PURE AND HARD EVIL, AND THERE IS NO POSSIBLE JUSTIFICATION, because there is nothing to justify it.

It bothered the authorities and civilians that they wore their clothes and spoke their language.

There are some expressions used by the different laws against the gypsies and that I believe is the cause of evil, of the porqui, they prohibited to dress their clothes and to speak their language, FELIPE II SAYS IN HIS LAW AGAINST THE GYPSIES: *quede perpetuamente este nombre y uso y olvidado*"

In addition to condemning death, if they do not leave, but if they remain as slaves the name of EGYPTIANS, THEIR LANGUAGE, AND THEIR CLOTHING MUST REMAIN, PERPETUALLY.

FORGOTTEN. That was the idea, to wipe them off the map one way or another.





## Miguel de Cervantes and gypsy gitaness.

Miguel de Cervantes wrote Don Quixote in La Mancha and published it in 1604 and in 1613 he published La gitanilla.

Cervantes was a descendant of Jewish converts, his surname gives it away, because the second surname was SAAVEDRA, A JEWISH Surname, AND

GYPTIAN. In Don Quixote and the gypsy girl says: *"While this was happening, they saw coming along the road where they were going a a man knight on a on a donkey, y when he came near it **seemed to them that he was a gipsy**; but Sancho Panza, whose eyes and soul went wherever he went on asses, had scarcely seen the man when he knew that he was Ginis de Pasamonte, and by the **gipsy's** thread he drew the ball from his ass, as was the truth, for it was the donkey on which Pasamonte was coming;the which, by not and to sell the donkey, **he had put on the costume of a gipsy**, whose language, and many others, was many others, he knew speak, as if they were natural to him."*





The novel LA GITANIILA by MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAYS: **"Taking the gypsy costume"**. As can be observed Cervantes says that when the gypsy was going to sell the donkey, he changed his costume, and in the novel LA GINATILLA, in the same way he says: **"TAKING THE GYPAN'S CLOTH"**. What is clear is that the gypsies at that time did not wear their original costumes, but sporadically wore them.

If you have read Don Quixote and La Gitanilla, you will realize that Cervantes speaks ill of the gypsies, Manuel Martínez Martínez nos says about Cervantes: *"the existence of a gypsy cousin, with the with whom it seems not had a close relationship.*

*Possibly was ashamed of said kinship, y perhaps, wanting to put land by to put the attacked fiercely attacked the Gypsies of his time, to wash away in his own way this "stain" this family "stain" , clearly delimiting his position before the gypsy community."*

**It seems that his gypsy cousin, as AMADA LÓPEZ DE MENESES wrote, was a descendant of the gypsy Count MARTÍN.**

**It has also been said that Cervantes fell in love with a gypsy woman, and she gave him a NO. And that is why he spoke so badly of the gypsies.**



## THE COSTUMES OF GYPSY WOMEN AND GYPSIES BECAME POPULAR IN ANDALUSIA.

Historians agree that the costume we know that we call flamenco is original from the gypsies, and they say:

*"The costume initially used by women gypsy dress became popular as a typical Andalusian costume. The origin of the attire dates back to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when the vendors went to the fair with the cattle dealers dressed in modest percale gowns adorned with ruffles."*

"Julio Caro Baroja points out the influence that those aspects related to the gypsy people have in the shaping of Andalusian popular culture. He refers to the process of stylization that Andalusian popular culture underwent in the second half of the 19th century due to the "gitanofilla" that was unleashed among the wealthy youth, with the consequent valorization of gypsy songs and dances which, as we have already said, were incorporated and merged with other autochthonous dances, especially in the western part of Andalusia, specifically in the provinces of Cadiz, Seville and Huelva. The gypsy and the popular merge into an amalgam of their own that will become flamenco. The concept of "Andalusianism" encompasses from this time a whole series of types such as gypsies, bullfighters, handsome, majos, bandits, etc.""



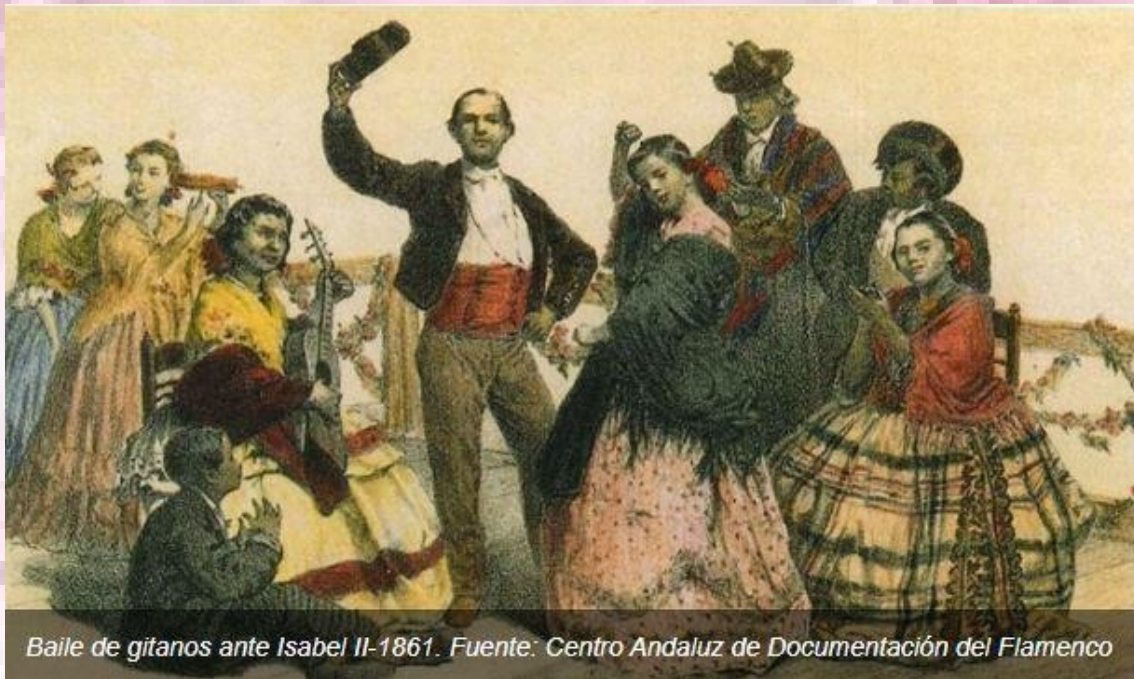
**1849 *La Feria de Sevilla. Baile del vito.* Colección de Grabados de Santi-gosa.**

The dance of the vito was a gypsy flamenco dance, the Russian **Mikhail Glinka** who was an extraordinary musician would put it to music in 1845 on his trip to Granada.



If you want to know how the vito dance looks like, click below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xJuOx63c2ZE&t=60s>



These suits were copied for both men and women. women.

As can be seen in the photo, the dresses were flaccid, i.e. wide, which were forbidden by the different reigns of Spain.

The document of the Town Hall of Arras France, when it speaks of the arrivals of the gypsies, us: *"In October 1421 from the top of the tower a small group could be seen, rare in appearance, about thirty people,*



who were on their way to the rich city of Arras. Their skin was very dark, beards covered the faces of the men, their language was unknown, the women wore a turban on their heads and rings in their ears. Their flaccid clothes floated in



1869. V. Bécquer: *Tipos andaluces en la feria de Sevilla*. El Museo Universal 25-IV-1869. Hemeroteca Municipal de Sevilla.



*Le dimanche matin à Grenade.*  
Rouargue, 1859.  
Biblioteca Cánovas del Castillo. Málaga.

the air.





## **GYPSY CLOTHING UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN EUROPE WAS JEWISH CLOTHING.**

Some historians narrate that, the clothes the primitive gypsies, **did not point to an Indian origin.** Although some Gypsy groups seem to have been in India, they did not copy either the religion or the way of dressing of the Indians. The proof that gypsies were in India, ARE THE COCHIN JEWS, the DNA has shown that they are the same people.

What is certain is that the first bands came from the Byzantine Empire, that is to say, the Gypsies, they claimed to **come from Egypt Minor or Lower Egypt,** because according to the first document of the Town Hall of Arras in France, they say that **THEY WERE KICKED OUT OF EGYPT BY THE MUSLIMS.** That happened in the 6th century after Christ, when the armies of Mohammed invaded Egypt.

Egypt was under the Byzantine Empire from 395 to 641 AD. The year the Muslims began to rule, and that is when the Gypsies fled Egypt.

Gypsies flee to the other part of the Byzantine Empire, to Constantinople.

Later, the Muslims began to wage war against the Byzantine Empire between the 8th and 9th century, when the Gypsies living in this part of the country

they began to flee again. The gypsies moved from one country to another frequently, fleeing from the persecutions that were launched against them, and so they arrived in Europe.

All historical data indicate that ALL THE TIME BEFORE THEY WERE BANNED, THE GYPSIES WORE THEIR TRADITIONAL CLOTHES.



Mujer romaní con  
vestido tradicional, por  
Konstanty Mańkowski,  
1887



Chica romaní, de Konstantin  
Makovsky

**Gypsy women, even today, still wear the traditional Jewish headscarf of married women.**



**Although today many gypsy women do not use them, they are still used in many countries in Europe and Latin America.**

**THE JEWISH WOMAN AND THE  
HANDKERCHIEF.  
DOES THE BIBLE SAY ANYTHING?**



The majority of women in Israel today do not wear the headscarf of married women,

From whence this custom comes, Numbers 5:18 says:  
*"And the priest shall make the woman stand before the LORD, and **uncover the woman's head, and** lay upon her hands the memorial offering, which is the jealousy offering; and the priest shall hold in his hand the bitter waters that bring a curse."*

This is an ancient custom. The passage we have quoted is about the law of jealousy. When the

he woman whom they accused was brought before the high priest to be tested for jealousy, **THEY DISCOVERED HER HEAD, THEREFORE, IF THEY DISCOVERED HER, IT WAS BECAUSE SHE WAS COVERED.** Esa was the sign of a married woman.

**THE PERSECUTION OF THE GYPSIES' WAY OF DRESSING MADE THEM STOP WEARING THEM, BUT THEY USED THEM EVERY TIME THEY SANG AT A PARTY.**

The gypsies were always great artists, both in singing and guitar playing and they were also great dancers. History tells us that the gypsies stopped wearing their traditional clothing in everyday life due to persecution. But despite this, the families who were dedicated to singing kept it, and from the arrival to power of Calos III, although there were still prohibitions, flamenco singers emerged as **Tio Luis el de la Juliana in 1780, which seems to be that he began to use again the traditional clothes when he sang.**





**PAINTINGS BY ANCIENT PAINTERS ATTEST TO  
THE CLOTHING OF THE GYPSIES.**

There are paintings of famous painters of the time, and these paintings attest to the original clothing of the gypsies.



Gypsy women from Turkey. As you can see the dresses are brightly colored, something we observe in the bible in single women.



There are many paintings of old pictures of gypsies, it seems that it became a fashion of the time.



This is a painting by Edouard Debruxelles, (1835-1871). It shows the costumes of the gypsy women when they performed singing. Edouard Debruxelles was a BELGIAN painter.



Gypsy maiden in traditional dress, painted in 1851. The name of the painter is not mentioned.



## THE COSTUMES OF THE BOHEMIAN GYPSIES.



*Gitanos españoles, Francis William Topham, c. 1854-1855*

The Bohemian Gypsies, it is said that they arrived in Bohemia (Czechoslovakia) called them **Bohemians**, believing that they were the first gypsies in Europe, they arrived in 1416. And because it was believed that they originated in Bohemia.

The Zigeuner Gypsies who are the so-called **Egyptians** and are considered to be the first official appearance of the Gypsies in Europe took place in the year 1417 in the German city of Lüneburg.

There are also the gypsies called the GREEK. They all claimed to come from Egypt Minor or

They were all considered to be of the same origin, but they had their differences, **and one of them was in their clothing.**

The pictures painted to the gypsies of the time, mark a **Jewish** style of **dress**. The Bohemians who arrived in Spain along with the Egyptians on June 9, 1447 in Barcelona.

*Maria of Castile, lieutenant of her husband Alfonso V, grants a safe-conduct to pass through Catalonia a numerous caravan of gypsies commanded by the Duke Andrés and the counts don Thomás, don Pedro and don Martín, of Egypt Minor. The same day, June 91447, they enter Barcelona and **it is written down in the Manual de noves artimañas vulgarly called Dietario del antich consejo barcelonés and it says this way:***

**"The present day they entered the present city one Duch and a Count with a large crowd of Egyptians oboemians, people sad y from bad andmethien forge se much at guess ventures lasgentes. from"**

These gypsies are the ones painted by many painters. not only from Spain but also from abroad.

The painting shown above by Francis William shows the typical Jewish hat including the corkscrews: Isabel Burton, an English writer, made a comparison



of the hats of the Bohemian gypsies of Spain, and compared them with the Jews of Poland at the same time.



*Baile de gitanos jardines del Alcazar. Alfred deHodencq, 1851.*

Another important painting of the clothing of the Bohemian gypsies of Spain is the one painted by



ALFRED DEHODENCA IN 1851, in the Alcazar Gardens.  
In the background of the gypsy party you can see the  
PABELLON DE CARLOS V.



On the left of the picture you can see that all gypsies  
are wearing Jewish-style hats.





On the right is a gypsy, with a different a type of hat. Maybe Egyptian. a gypsy



Alfred Delacour 1860





Painting of 1867 by Joaquín Domínguez Bécquer. One of the pictorial currents developed by the romantic painters is the "Costumbrismo". In **this case, the representation of the Gypsy People.**  
**represent the essence of the Gypsy People, above**



**all, in what can be dominated by the "costumbrismo sevillano" of 1855 by Manuel Cabral Aguado Bejarano.**

## JEWISH CLOTHING IN THE 19TH CENTURY



You can visit                      can                      see the  
hat, that                      were                      almost exact to  
that of the gypsies.



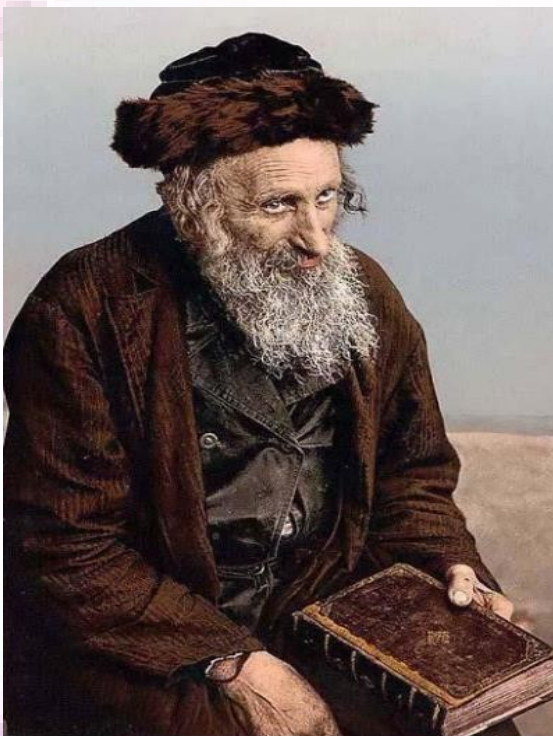
Jewish photo in 1900 in Jerusalem.







**Painting Jews praying, represents the XVIII century. It can be observed the Jewish hats are the same as the ones worn by the gypsies.**



**19th century Jew of the North Africa.**



**Gypsy painted by Francis William 1855.**



**Judío 1878**



**Gitano 1855**



**Jews 1750**



Jews have the SAME  
hat.



The bullfighter costume has its  
origin in the flamenco gypsy  
costume.



# **GYPSY CLOTHING HAS ITS ORIGINS IN THE JEWISH PAST OF THE GYPSIES. GITANOS.**

The Athinganoi according to History of the Byzantine Jews, by: Elli Kohen, in chapter 13 and page 75 considers the Gypsies a Judaizing sect, and says they were Samaritans, and others say they were Jews whom they called Melchizedians.

They kept the law of Moses, but they were not circumcised, they kept the Shabbat very strictly, they did not eat unclean food, nor did they associate with gentiles, they believed in Christ but they believed that he was Melchizedek, hence they were called MELCHISEDIAINS.

In Greek they are called the Athinganoi appeared in the Byzantine kingdom in 812 AD. They lived in Phrygia. Precisely it is said that Antiochus III about 223-187 BC, moved 2000 Jewish or Israelite families from Babylon to Phrygia, and it seems that over time they changed their name.

The presence of Gypsies is clearly attested in Constantinople in 1150. A long presence in the Byzantine Empire subjects their language to significant Greek influence.